



Security Council

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Letter dated 17 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to submit herewith the implementation report of the Government of Mongolia with regard to Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) (see annex).

I would kindly request you to issue it as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sukhbold Sukhee
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 17 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Mongolia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

Pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), Mongolia hereby submits its report on the measures taken to implement the resolution.

1. Overview

Mongolia is committed to the nuclear-weapon-free world and has consistently been supporting every effort of the international community to promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and towards achieving nuclear disarmament.

Mongolia has fully implemented its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and submitted related reports (S/AC.49/2007/21, S/AC.49/2014/5, S/AC.49/2016/39, S/AC.49/2017/41 and S/AC.49/2017/158).

After its adoption by the Security Council, resolution 2371 (2017) was immediately circulated to all relevant ministries, agencies and organizations, which further disseminated the contents of the resolution to subsidiary bodies, entities and businesses.

The Standing Committee on Security and Foreign Policy Issues of the Parliament of Mongolia held a closed meeting on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) on 1 November 2017, giving specific instructions to the Government for their timely and effective implementation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia continues to be the Government entity responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of the provisions of resolution 2371 (2017) and all other related Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. Implementation measures

Mongolia supports Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) on restrictive measures with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is fully committed to their implementation. In addition to the information provided in the previous reports on the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia hereby reports on some updates and the implementation of concrete provisions of resolution 2371 (2017), as set out below.

A. Designations (paragraph 3)

Relevant border control authorities have been informed of the provisions of resolution 2371 (2017) and of their obligations thereunder. No individual listed in annex I to resolution 2371 (2017) and the previous resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a travel ban has entered into or transited through the territory of Mongolia.

The Central Bank of Mongolia and the General Intelligence Agency have been informed of the provisions of resolution 2371 (2017), specifically of the names of

individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to resolution 2371 (2017) regarding an asset freeze, and of their obligations thereunder. Relevant authorities continue to strictly monitor and ensure the implementation of the measures of Security Council resolutions regarding these individuals and entities.

B. Transportation (paragraphs 6 and 7)

Mongolia is a landlocked country. Currently, there are 341 foreign vessels carrying the Mongolian flag on the high seas. There had been some vessels from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea carrying the Mongolian flag, before Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) were adopted. Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), 17 vessels associated with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were deregistered and their contracts were terminated in 2015–2016. Currently, there is no vessel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea operating under the Mongolian flag.

C. Sectoral (paragraphs 8–11)

Relevant agencies and businesses of Mongolia have been informed of and updated on the new contents and measures regarding the export, import, transfer and inspection of goods. Mongolia's authorities have carried out thorough reviews and found no information on the procurement of the goods and items, including coal, iron, iron ore, seafood, lead and lead ore prohibited under paragraphs 8 to 10 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017).

Relevant ministries and border control and customs authorities have been reminded of their obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017), including those related to the inspection of all personal luggage and baggage of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and others travelling to or from that country, as well as of cargo being sent to or from the country, or for which brokering or facilitation is provided by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains prohibited items. There has been no case registered in this regard.

Mongolia has been strictly complying with paragraph 11 of resolution 2371 (2017) regarding work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Relevant ministries and authorities have been reminded of their obligations regarding work authorizations.

The total quota of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been continuously decreasing, standing at 2,338 in 2017 compared to 3,858 in 2015 and 2,483 in 2016. Although the total number of work authorization for workers from that country, set by the relevant government resolution, stands at 2,338 for 2017, as of 1 November 2017 the relevant authorities have granted work permits to only 1,221 nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In addition, more than 200 workers from that country were expelled from Mongolia in 2016.

In August 2017, the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) requested Mongolia to provide information regarding the number of work authorizations granted to nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as at 5 August 2017. Relevant information was provided to the Panel.

D. Financial (paragraph 12)

The Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry was informed of the provisions regarding joint ventures and cooperative entities and requested to disseminate the contents of resolution 2371 (2017) to businesses.

There are 20 joint ventures and cooperative entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea operating in Mongolia. Since the adoption of resolution 2371 (2017), there has been no case of the opening of a new joint venture or cooperative entity, nor of the expansion of an existing joint venture through additional investments.

E. Political (paragraph 28)

In paragraph 28 of its resolution 2371 (2017), the Security Council welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and stresses the importance of working to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and beyond.

One of the priorities of Mongolian foreign policy is to be engaged in Asia-Pacific multilateral cooperation and to lend proactive support to the policies and activities aimed at strengthening strategic stability and security cooperation in East Asia, North-East Asia and Central Asia. Within this framework, Mongolia came forward in 2013 with the initiative of holding the "Ulaanbaatar Dialogue on Northeast Asian Security" and the fourth such international conference was successfully held on 15 and 16 June 2017 in Ulaanbaatar. If the previous three conferences were organized at the track 2 level, the 2017 conference was held at the track 1.5 level. Government representatives and academicians of Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Japan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as well as representatives of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization were among the participants in the conference.

The agenda of the fourth conference included not only security issues pertaining to North-East Asia but also potential projects in the energy, infrastructure and environmental sectors. Many interesting ideas and perspectives were expressed by the participants on the main topics of the conference. Presentations offered diverse analyses of the present situation in North-East Asia, its security environment, the strategic interests of relevant countries and perspectives for the future.

North-East Asia is the only subregion without any established mechanism for security cooperation. Therefore, it is of vital importance to encourage all relevant initiatives toward this end, while promoting a dialogue for peace, mutual understanding and confidence-building in the region.

Participants highlighted the importance of engagement during the conference, stressing that engagement should be an important prerequisite for any dialogue to succeed. In fact, the European Union Ambassador pointed out that "isolation is not a recipe for success". Mongolia supports the constructive engagement of all countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in de-escalating the tension and resolving the outstanding issues.

The conference proved once again that the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue continues to enjoy broad support. For instance, as Noboru Miyawaki of Ritsumeikan University noted, the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue was the only setting that covered all the political

entities in North-East Asia. Indeed, Mongolia is the only country in the region that does not have any unresolved issues, be they territorial or political, with other countries in the region, or with any other country for that matter. Our aim is to provide a neutral ground for constructive dialogue and engagement.

The Government of Mongolia will continue its efforts to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and beyond, and will hold the fifth Ulaanbaatar Dialogue in 2018.

3. Conclusion

Mongolia stands committed to the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and to cooperating closely with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).
